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Madrid May Miss EC Date

Ministers Fail To Agree to Key Terms for Entry

Reuters

BRUSSELS — European Community diplomats said Tuesday that negotiators are for the first time taking seriously the possibility that Spain may not be able to enter the Common Market by the target date of Jan. 1, 1986.

Speaking after a fruitless attempt Monday by community foreign ministers to agree on key terms for Spanish entry, they said that France had proposed an informal conference of foreign ministers to try to even out the issues that divide them. But no further strategy decisions had been reached.

Portugal, also due to join the community at the start of 1986, faces fewer problems.

The diplomats said negotiations with Lisbon, although difficult, had progressed more smoothly.

The European Commission president, Gaston Thorn, asked ministers Monday to consider whether Portuguese entry should go ahead separately if negotiations with Spain are not completed on schedule, the diplomats said.

Sept. 30 was the now apparently unrealistic deadline for agreeing on entry terms with the two countries. Most governments would be happy if the negotiations were completed before the end of the year.

Ministers complained in private that they were not getting clear enough signals from Madrid about Spanish wishes.

Diplomats said they considered whether Madrid and Lisbon ministers could be invited to the special foreign ministers' session proposed by the French but the whole question was put off until the next round of negotiations due on Sept. 17.

Meanwhile in Madrid the Spanish prime minister, Felipe González, announced plans to visit Ireland Sept. 20, which means he will have visited every EC member-state except Britain for talks on his country's EEC entry.

■ Irish foreign minister, Peter Barry, who is the community's current president, has blamed the delays in achieving entry terms on inaccessibility on both sides. But the main trouble is within the 10-member community, its diplomats said.

One said the bloc was simply unable to disentangle the complex issues involved, even those that affect the working of the group as it stands.

The dispute over Spanish entry terms reflected the widening North-South division in the community between industrial societies and the more agrarian-based Mediterranean states.

Diplomats said the idea of an informal meeting of foreign ministers was gaining ground, because it would enable members to tackle the conflict at a deeper level, aside from their technical concerns over such matters as wine, fisheries and olive oil.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE
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Black demonstrators setting a store afire in Evaton, South Africa, on Monday.

South Africa Calls Out Some Troops As Death Toll From Rioting Hits 26

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

SHARPEVILLE, South Africa — South African authorities said Tuesday they had called in army units to guard government offices after a wave of rioting, looting and arson in black townships near Sharpeville on Monday.

The unrest, among the worst since uprisings in 1976, is now estimated by police to have claimed at least 26 lives following the discovery Tuesday of 12 bodies, some of them bearing the marks of strangulation and others burned.

By mid-evening, police officials in this township said they believed

they had brought the worst of the troubles under control. The affected area, roughly 40 miles (64 kilometers) south of Johannesburg, centers on Sharpeville, where 69 people died in unrest in 1960 that has since become a symbol of black resistance to white rule in South Africa.

By late afternoon in the nearby townships of Evaton and Sebokeng, large groups of black youths had gathered at the township entrances next to barricades of rocks. Nonblack people who approached were threatened with stoning.

Night descended on the flickering of fire in shops and liquor stores that were looted and put to

the torch in Evaton and Sebokeng. Police in the townships, traveling in heavily armored trucks and clad in camouflage riot gear, sprayed tear gas and rubber bullets to try to disperse looters earlier Tuesday but then withdrew.

The streets of Sharpeville were still littered Tuesday night with rocks and barricades made of garbage cans and uprooted traffic signs.

Officials at the Vanu Administration Board, a government agency responsible for administering black townships in this industrial and mining area, said they had called on the army to protect government offices near one township.

Police denied that the army had been deployed and a military spokesman in Pretoria declined comment. Witnesses said, however, that about 200 soldiers in combat gear had been assigned to protect administration offices near Sebokeng but had not entered the area. They were later withdrawn, the witnesses said.

South Africa is dotted with thousands of settlements, many of them black people under apartheid legislation enforcing the separation by race of residential areas. The townships generally are a strategic distance from white areas so the latest unrest has not spilled beyond the black areas.

Ostensibly, the surge of violence has been provoked by rent increases in townships around here. The unrest has coincided with the inauguration of a new constitution in South Africa, under which people of Indian and mixed racial descent will sit for the first time in a racially segregated three-chamber Parliament. The black majority of nearly 22 million in a country of about 38 million people is excluded from what the authorities call the reforms.

The black violence followed high abstention rates inowhite voting for the new Parliament, police baton charges at some polling booths and the detention of leading opponents of the new constitution.

■ Kinnoch Blames Thatcher

In a scathing speech to the Trades Union Congress Tuesday, Neil Kinnoch, the leader of the opposition Labor Party, blamed the industrial unrest in Britain on Prime Minister Thatcher. Reuters reported from Brighton.

"A government that wants to treat British trade unionists as an enemy is a government at war with its own people," he said. "That war is five years old."

The Coal Board, however, denied it had called off the talks, saying both sides had "mutually agreed" not to meet because no change in the negotiating stances had occurred.

The National Union of Miners won a vote of support from the Trades Union Congress, a 10-million-member labor confederation, at the TUC annual conference on Monday.

United Press International

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CLASSIFIED

Editorial Positions

SECRETARIAT
OVERSEAS

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — A plan for armed Libyan pilgrims to take over the Grand Mosque in Mecca by force was almost certainly instigated by the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, in the opinion of diplomatic sources here.

In a speech Sept. 1 marking his 15th year of rule, Colonel Qadhafi said he had first learned about the plan after receiving urgent messages that morning from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, King Hassan II of Morocco and Syrian authorities. He appealed to the Libyan pilgrims to call it off and cooperate with Saudi authorities to assure a peaceful end to the month-long pilgrimage season.

Sources here, however, said Colonel Qadhafi deliberately incited the pilgrims to take some such action in a speech he gave to a special "people's congress" on Sept. 1 just before leaving for Mecca.

The joint Arab aid did not know whether he had specifically ordered the takeover of the mosque then or simply expected them to use the pilgrimage as an occasion to spread his own revolutionary ideas and set up people's assemblies there. People's congresses are self-governing assemblies set up by Libyans both at home and abroad.

But the sources said it was inconceivable that the

Libyan pilgrims could have carried out on their own initiative a political act so inflammatory for Saudi Arabia and the whole Islamic world as the seizure of Islam's holiest shrine.

They point to the Libyan attempt to infiltrate arms into Saudi Arabia at the same time and the presence among the pilgrims of "diplomats" and members of "revolutionary committees" under Colonel Qadhafi's direct command as additional evidence of his involvement in planning the takeover.

"There is no doubt," Colonel Qadhafi gave the order, "they did it."

Sources here said the plan apparently was to infiltrate arms for as many as 800 Libyans who were to act as the spearhead of the operation, which would have been disguised as the setting up of a people's congress inside the mosque.

The plan was apparently thwarted when Saudi airport security officials found arms on some of the pilgrims, who arrived aboard two Libyan planes Aug. 18. They then became suspicious about the contents of about 30 boxes the pilgrims were trying to bring into the country with them.

With the seizure of the Grand Mosque been carried out, it might have provoked a major political crisis for King Fahd and the Saudi monarchy and ended in a bloody confrontation like the one between Saudi

forces and several hundred Islamic extremists who took refuge in the mosque in 1979.

The plan raises questions about the intent of Colonel Qadhafi's present overture to the Arab world's most conservative rulers, including a union with Morocco and a long-term effort to improve Libya's relations with King Fahd.

Why Colonel Qadhafi decided to mention the pilgrims' plan in his Sept. 1 speech is not known, but he appeared to be presenting himself at that point as the reasonable statesman anxious to help the Saudi authorities.

By that time it was apparent that the Saudis and others already knew something was afoot and had taken action to prevent it. In addition, in the view of observers here, Colonel Qadhafi presumably came under strong pressure from King Fahd, King Hassan and one of his few close Arab allies, President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria.

According to accounts available in Tripoli, a number of Libyans aboard the two planes that arrived in Saudi Arabia on Aug. 18 carried diplomatic passports and refused to allow Saudi customs to inspect the 20 boxes, claiming diplomatic immunity. The Saudis then refused to allow the Libyans to enter and the plane with the unopened boxes returned to Libya.

At about the same time, two Libyan series, the

Granada and Toledo, arrived, also filled with pilgrims. The Saudis again insisted on searching the pilgrims and ships but the Libyans once more refused and were denied entry. Many of the people aboard the two planes and ships are suspected by sources here of being members of Libyan revolutionary committees.

The committees are the backbone of Colonel Qadhafi's political system. Since a rebel attack May 6 on his headquarters in Tripoli, they have taken on enormous power as the regime's main security force as well. Their members also operate abroad on such assignments as attacking Colonel Qadhafi's political enemies.

Like Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Colonel Qadhafi is known to believe that the annual pilgrimage of Moslems should not be just a religious event but should be the occasion for political demonstrations. During the last five years, Saudi police have clashed with Shiite pilgrims coming from Iran and holding pro-Khomeini rallies in Mecca.

Until recently, Colonel Qadhafi was as vehement in his denunciations of the Saudi monarchy and its close ties with the United States as were Ayatollah Khomeini and other Iranian religious leaders. He has often spoken of the need to "liberate" the kingdom and the holy places from American influence.

Discovery's commander, Henry W. Hartfield Jr., maneuvered the

shuttle around by using the main maneuvering jets in the hope of breaking the ice, but early Tuesday Dr. Judith A. Resnik radioed the Johnson Space Center in Houston: "We had no joy on breaking it loose."

That meant that short of sending crewmen outside to chip it off, the only choice was to try and knock it off with the 50-foot (15-meter) mechanical arm.

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President Ronald Reagan, accompanied by his wife, campaigning in Orange County, California, on Monday. Applauding the president at right is Gov. George Deukmejian.

Reagan Defends 'Star Wars' System, Cites 'New Energy' in Foreign Policy

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — President Ronald Reagan defended Tuesday his call for a defensive anti-missile system and asserted that his administration had "completely re-oriented" American foreign policy, imbuing it with new energy and moral purpose" that would lead to arms reductions.

"Even as we have successfully resisted Soviet expansionism, we have opened a wide series of diplomatic initiatives that will eventually bear fruit not just in arms control treaties, but in arms reduction treaties," Mr. Reagan said in a speech to the national convention of the American Legion. The address was repeatedly interrupted with applause.

The president also declared that the United States had a "moral obligation to pursue technological breakthroughs" for a defensive weapon that could stop an intercontinental ballistic missile in space.

"We must pursue vigorous research on defensive technologies that can permit us to intercept strategic ballistic missiles — fired deliberately or accidentally — before they reach our soil or that of our allies," Mr. Reagan said. "Some call this Star Wars; I call it prudent policy and common sense."

It was the first time that Mr. Reagan had spoken out for the "Star Wars" proposal in a major speech since he proposed the idea in a nationally televised address on

March 23, 1983. Since then, his administration has increased its search for an effective missile defense by earmarking \$91 million for the effort in fiscal year 1984. And it is requesting \$1.7 billion — almost twice as much — for fiscal 1985.

The Russians have charged

that this shows an intention by the Reagan administration to violate a 1972 treaty signed by both nations prohibiting an anti-ballistic missile defense. The administration says that research is expressly permitted by the treaty.

Opponents of the project, some of whom contend that a defensive system would make nuclear war more likely, include the Democratic presidential nominee, Walter F. Mondale, who will address the legion convention Wednesday.

Mr. Reagan also replied to Mr. Mondale's criticisms of him on the issue of religion and politics.

Speaking at a prayer breakfast at the Republican National Convention in Dallas, Mr. Reagan said that "religion and politics are necessarily related." Mr. Mondale charged in a radio speech Sunday that Mr. Reagan and his supporters "had raised doubt whether they respect the wall our founders placed between government and religion" and contended that the mixing of politics and religion threatened to "corrupt our faith and divide our nation."

Mr. Reagan said Tuesday that this view was a misreading both of his position and of the intention of

the founders to simultaneously erect a constitutional wall between church and state while providing for the free exercise of religion.

"They knew that morality derives chiefly from religious faith and that government no more should handicap religious expression than it should show preference for one religious group over another," Mr. Reagan said. "I can't think of anyone who favors the government establishing a religion in this country. I know I don't. But what some would do is twist the concept of freedom of religion to mean freedom against religion."

Mr. Reagan misread a word of this statement on the teleprompter, saying "handle" instead of "handicap."

He added that when he used the words "church" and "religion," they were with a lower case "c" and "r" and that religion was a value that must be protected in a pluralistic society.

The unique thing about America is that every single American is free to choose and practice his or her religion, or to choose no religion at all," Mr. Reagan said. "And that right must not and should not be questioned or violated by the state."

The president concluded his comments on religion by asking for support in passing a constitutional amendment permitting prayer in public schools, which he has long advocated.

"We need it for America's future," Mr. Reagan said.

U.S. Aides Say 2 Killed in Nicaragua Were Rebel-Recruited Americans

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials have asserted that two of three men killed when a Nicaraguan shot down a rebel helicopter Saturday were American mercenaries apparently recruited by guerrilla sympathizers in the United States.

The officials said Monday that the recruitment of the men, who have not been identified, was part of an extensive effort by the rebels in recent months to raise money and attract military advisers in the United States.

Rebel representatives in the United States, while denying that they had recruited mercenaries, said that they were organizing fund-raising drives to help the paramilitary operations against the government of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan defense minister, Humberto Ortega Saavedra, maintained that the two men had not been independent but had been connected with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Nicaragua said that the helicopter was shot down when it and four small planes attacked a military training school in Santa Clara, near the Honduran border, killing four Nicaraguan children.

The Nicaraguan government made public a photograph of one of the victims, a light-haired white man who reportedly died from a bullet wound in the head. The

bodies of the two other men aboard the helicopter were burned beyond recognition, according to the Nicaraguan authorities. They said no identification had been found on any of the bodies.

■ Link to CIA Is Charged

Stephen Kinzer of The New York Times reported from Managua:

Mr. Ortega, the defense minister, has dismissed reports that the two men were independent mercenaries.

"Nobody is going to believe that story," he said at a press conference Monday. "If they are mercenaries, they are CIA mercenaries."

Mr. Ortega described the air attack on Santa Clara as having been carried out "with the direct involvement of elements trained by the CIA."

The defense minister also dis-

played a detailed map of the area near the Honduras border that he said had been used by the helicopter pilot for navigation. He said markings on the map indicated that the craft had taken off from a base at Samaná, Honduras, where Americans are regularly stationed.

Mr. Ortega said the Foreign

Ministry would ask the U.S. Embassy to assist in efforts to identify the man whose photograph was released.

Pennsylvania Valley Resists Plan to Burn Coal in Mines

New York Times Service

POTTSVILLE, Pennsylvania — Entrepreneurs have said they are willing to invest millions of dollars in a plan to burn coal to create thousands of jobs in Pennsylvania's depressed hard-coal country. But their project has frightened some residents of the valley along the Schuylkill River, and their fear has led the state legislature to consider a ban on the enterprise that may be voted this month.

The investors, Spruce Creek Energy Co., have already spent \$1.25 million on their plan to burn much of the Schuylkill County's coal where it lies, deep underground, and convert the resulting gas into oil and petrochemical products.

Their opponents have said they fear the coal could burn out of control, ruining their homes and their valley, like a fire 10 miles (16 kilometers) away that has been burning for 20 years and is now forcing the evacuation of the town of Centralia.

"There is no way that could happen," said Warren Westphal, Spruce Creek's president. He and others argue that such a fire could not break out because the sites of the fires, unlike those in Centralia and at hundreds of others old mines across the country, would be below the water table.

"They just don't know these mountains," said Alvin Kutzler, a retired postmaster who heads Citizens Against Undermining, the main opposition group. He and other opponents argue that the mines communicate and that a fire in one mine could spread to others.

The valley's fears have led the Pennsylvania General Assembly to the verge of outlawing the underground burning of coal. Spruce Creek can complete a test of its project. Different bills have passed

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Congress Is Back Today For Monthlong Session Of Unfinished Business

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congress will resume meeting Wednesday, facing a full agenda of major issues in a one-month session aimed at wrapping up two years of work and getting members home in time to campaign for re-election in early November.

The stack of unfinished business facing the 98th Congress is high. It includes legislation on issues ranging from defense and military aid for anti-government guerrillas in Nicaragua to civil rights, environmental protection, crime, immigration and Social Security benefits.

Running almost as high are suspicions in each party about what kind of campaign booby traps are being laid by the opposition. The potential for campaign mischievousness is almost limitless in such post-convention, pre-election sessions, as Ronald Reagan, then just a presidential candidate, proved in 1980 shortly after Congress returned from its late-summer recess.

In an event that Democrats remember with some pain, Mr. Reagan mounted the steps of the Capitol to join Republican congressional leaders in denouncing the "legislative chaos" of the Democrats and pledging a "solemn covenant" of executive-legislative cooperation.

With the tables turned, the Democrats are trying to find a way to embarrass President Reagan over what they call the "hypocrisies" of his campaign — Mr. Reagan's call for a balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution despite his submission of budgets with deficits of around \$170 billion a year.

The House Budget Committee chairman, Representative James R. Jones, Democrat of Oklahoma, has proposed legislation urging the president to lay out a plan for a balanced budget next year and requiring him to do so in future years — even if he has to submit an unbalanced budget as well.

The idea tantalizes many Democrats, including Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts. The Jones proposal could be passed separately by the House or tacked onto a debt-ceiling extension that must be enacted before Congress quits for the year.

Republicans are not expected to be politically shy, either. They are expected to try to force the House Democratic leadership to consider the balanced-budget amendment.

But there are forces at work to dull the edges of partisanship. On many issues, the two parties often have found more political profit this year in cooperating than in colliding. Moreover, there is the overriding desire just to get out of here," said a Democratic aide.

In order to do so, the House and Senate must find common ground on at least some big issues. Also, leaders of both parties desperately want to do so in a way that precludes the type of post-election "lame-duck" session that Congress was reluctantly forced to hold in 1980 and 1982, with dubious results.

Most critical is passage of appropriations bills to keep the government operating after the new fiscal year begins Oct. 1, four days before Congress's scheduled adjournment for the year.

This means passage of as many spending bills as possible — four of the required 13 have been enacted — and approval of a stopgap "continuing resolution" to cover the balance.

The key issue is defense spending, including whether to build a second year's worth of MX missiles, a question that was so much in doubt before Congress left town last month that Republican leaders had to put off a vote to avoid a potentially fatal reversal in the Senate.

Shortly before the most recent recess began, the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, and other party leaders agreed to a Democratic proposal for a congressional "summit conference" to resolve the spending issue. If successful, this

conference could break several logjams.

The defense dispute has been holding up not only the huge military authorization bill but also the overall congressional budget for fiscal 1985. It also has been making it more difficult to pass a defense appropriations bill for the next fiscal year, raising the prospect of short-term, stopgap spending for the Pentagon that could increase costs, hinder military planning and force a post-election session to cordon some lawmakers.

Another issue that will have to be resolved, possibly in the continuing resolution, is Mr. Reagan's proposal to continue military aid to anti-government guerrillas in Nicaragua, which the Senate approved and the House rejected.

There may be new fights in the Senate over civil rights laws, abortion and school prayer. Opposition is expected from opposite ideologies, as well as from proposed restoration of Medicaid funding for abortions in case of rape and incest and to a clause in a House-passed education bill sanctioning silent prayer in schools.

The House is expected to approve Senate-passed legislation to carry out Mr. Reagan's call for cost-of-living increases for Social Security recipients even if inflation is too low to trigger automatic increases. House-Senate conferees will try again to resolve differences over a bill to ease procedures for people threatened with removal from Social Security disability rolls.

U.S. Oil Concerns Top Lobbying List

The Associated Press

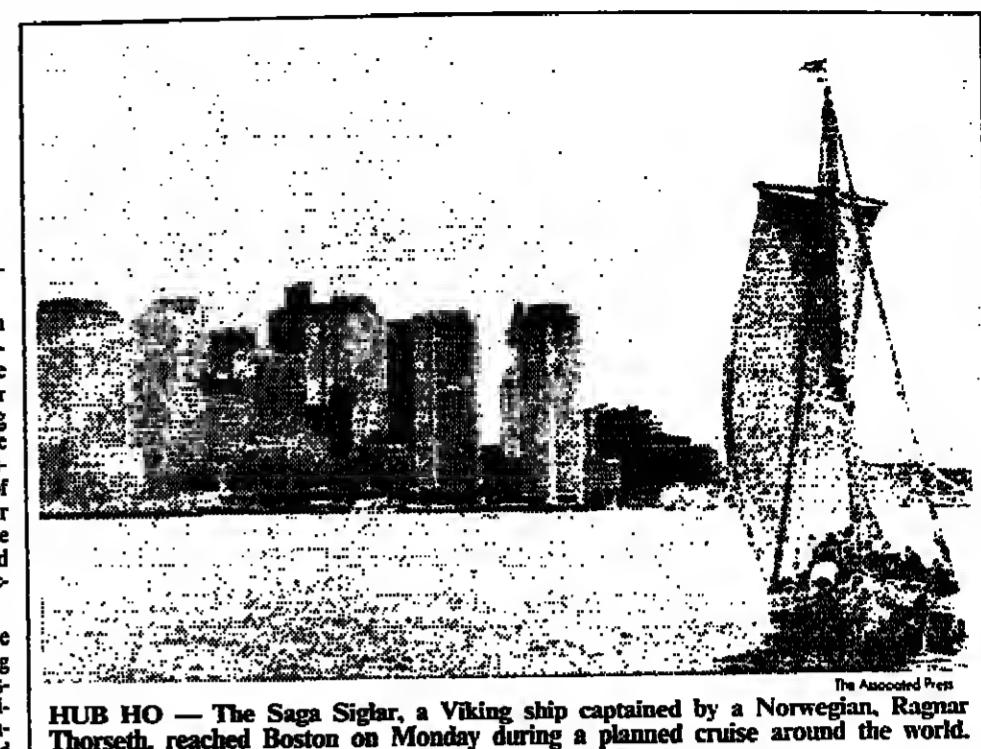
WASHINGTON — The nation's oil companies have outspent all other congressional lobbyists in the past year, running up a tab exceeding \$3.6 million in a battle over government control of natural gas prices.

Operating through the Natural Gas Supply Association, the oil companies have been the biggest supporters of a two-year effort by the Reagan administration to remove government price controls on natural gas.

Their closest spending competitors in the period were Free the Eagle National Citizen's Lobby, a conservative, economics-oriented group, with \$2.3 million, and Common Cause, the self-described citizens lobby, with \$2 million.

Protests against the oil companies in May last year and more than 70 people have died since in clashes.

Witnesses to the arrests in Plaza de Armas in Santiago said police used water cannon trucks and clubs to disperse demonstrators. Several



HUB HO — The Saga Sigdr, a Viking ship captained by a Norwegian, Ragnar Thorseth, reached Boston on Monday during a planned cruise around the world.

Police Charge Demonstrators in Chile, Injuring Up to 30 in Pinochet Protest

Reuters

SANTIAGO — Riot police charged through Santiago's central square Tuesday clubbing demonstrators demanding an end to the 11-year-old military government of General Augusto Pinochet of Chile.

Human rights sources said up to 30 persons were injured, among them Rodolfo Seguel, leader of the miners' union. Witnesses said at least 50 demonstrators were arrested.

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The Democratic Alliance, a coalition of centrist parties seeking an end to General Pinochet's rule, had called for peaceful demonstrations Tuesday and Wednesday to demand a return to democracy.

Democratic Alliance sources have appealed to workers to stay at home Wednesday and are hoping the protest will have the effect of a general strike.

The call for peaceful protests took place one week before Sept. 11, the anniversary of the military coup that overthrew President Salvador Allende, a Marxist, and led General Pinochet to power.

At least 14 bombs exploded in Santiago Monday night, damaging electricity pylons, buses, bus stops and buildings, but police said no one was injured.

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Opposition leaders said a recent hardening of General Pinochet's attitude toward elections had brought more people into the protest movement. The president has said in recent interviews that he no longer intended speeding up a return to democratic rule before 1989.

The military government has also taken steps against opposition magazines bucking the protests and threatened similar action against the organizers. A judge ordered all copies of the opposition magazine *Causa* seized Monday and said it could not publish for the next five weeks.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Back to Work in France

Packing away its beachwear, France looks warily — or wearily — ahead. One former prime minister, Raymond Barre, suggests that people are fed up with ideological disputes, but another, Jacques Chirac, urges total opposition, to the point of demanding early parliamentary elections. A fairly minor reshuffle in July has seen the Communists flee the government nest.

Can the economic stabilization program be maintained? It is not yet clear whether the departure of Finance Minister Jacques Delors heralds a U-turn. So far, action has been confined to a minor reduction of interest rates, which is more irritating to small savers than stimulating to borrowers, and promises of lower taxes accompanied by telephone charges, a ploy which recalls Margaret Thatcher's questionable tactics in 1979.

Clearly, any new political pressures will be in favor of expansion. The labor unions, in different voices, hint at this — moderately to date. The Communists, discredited in the European Parliament elections in June, are unlikely to hold back. The conservative opposition is in a somewhat awkward position, since austerity was the name of their game, too, and any plea for inflation would bring down on their heads the weighty wrath of their own Mr. Barre. So a major problem for the government is as for so many through history, is to control its own left wing.

So far the cry has only been for *mainstaining* workers' purchasing power, which at face value merely suggests a floor under real wages. The danger is that the cry will become more ambitious. The Delors effect will be wasted if the moderation is secured ceases to be regarded as an inevitable step toward getting France back into line after three devaluations in as many years. To regard it as a momentary pause meriting a

full and fast catch-up would be disastrous. There is little scope for rising real wages at present. The non-political OECD points out that France has been becoming increasingly uncompetitive, with a resulting rise in foreign debt. Debt is by no means excessive. But the trend is, and the trend will not be reversed until competitiveness improves.

When French demand rises more than a third goes to foreign industry — or even half, if it is investment that rises.

Household goods, automobiles and industrial capital goods are all weak. France's advantage at present seems to be only in services (particularly tourism) and the agro-food business. (The latter good news may reflect the workings of the European Community's agricultural policy more than comparative advantage.) France has a problem of aging capital stock that will not be resolved until the financial position of industry has improved. The share of wages in the nation's income needs to be restrained in favor of profits. And companies like Peugeot have to cut redundant workers heavily.

France's old recipe of expanding faster than others and periodically devaluing does not seem to work any more. There just isn't the productive system to support fast growth and respond to the stimulus of periodic depreciation of the franc. Rising demand sucks in imports; devaluation makes those imports more costly and boosts inflation.

This does not make agreeable reading. Unemployment is already 9.5 percent and will probably rise further before the troubles start to go. There are some encouraging signs: Profits show some recovery, and investment in manufacturing may be reviving.

The non-Communist world will wish the government luck — and good judgment.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Statecraft for Sri Lanka

A tragedy is developing in Sri Lanka, where an aggrieved ethnic minority has turned to separatist terrorism and the majority community has replied with repression and racial war. This is more than a local misfortune because Sri Lanka has been that rare thing in the Third World, a working democracy, reasonably prosperous and traditionally nonviolent.

The violence is new, the quarrel is not. Three million Tamils have complained of mistreatment at the hands of 10 million Sinhalese since independence in 1948. Neither side is blameless. The predominantly Buddhist Sinhalese have indeed dealt unfairly with a mostly Hindu minority speaking a different language. But the Tamils have played the risky game of talking separation — talk taken literally by their own extremists, the Tigers, and by hardliners among the dominant Sinhalese.

When terrorists ambushed an army contingent last year, a rampage ensued that stained the reputation of President J.R. Jayewardene's conservative government. The Tigers launched a new campaign this summer, and in reprisal whole villages have been torched by an untrained army. Creditably, some Sinhalese are condemning these abuses, notably the courageous editor of an English-language paper in the predominantly Tamil north.

That will not happen if Mr. Jayewardene means what he says in proposing a second parliamentary chamber that would give Tamils more power. Ideas like that are the essential corollary to combating terrorism. Translating them into reality could spare Sri Lanka a civil war. If American diplomacy can help with a discreet nudge, so much the better.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Yes, a Belgrano Debate

In almost every international crisis in which force is threatened, there comes a teeter point, a moment when the situation looks menacing but still may be saved. The parties know this and play their strategies accordingly. The trick is to go up to but not over what John Foster Dulles aptly called the brink. If the result is attained without actual use of force, it is called a political solution; if not, it is called a war.

So it was in the Falklands crisis in the spring of 1982. Argentina had seized the British-claimed islands, but a resolution without the further direct application of force still seemed possible. Although a British task force had arrived on the scene to bring pressure to bear, various diplomatic initiatives, including Secretary of State Alexander Haig's shuttle and an effort by Peru, were in the works. But then the British sank the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, with the loss of 368 lives. Diplomacy was overtaken. War determined the outcome.

The sinking of the Belgrano has been a matter of contention since the war, but recently the controversy has taken on fresh intensity. Newly leaked documents of the what-did-she-know-and-when-did-she-know-it kind suggest — suggest to some, that is; they do not prove — some shocking things about the policy of Margaret Thatcher's Conservative govern-

ment: that the Belgrano was attacked despite advice that an attack would violate international law; that the ship, far from being the threat to the fleet that the government claimed, was steaming away from the fleet and was in any event outside the 200-mile exclusionary circle the British had drawn around the Falklands; that Mrs. Thatcher ordered the fleet to attack precisely in order to spoil the diplomacy then under way — she wanted war.

(We should add that a further allegation in the new package — an allegation we find impossible to credit — is that Britain contemplated a nuclear attack on an Argentine city.)

Historians may say the Belgrano question is of the sort best left to historians for definitive answer. But the question is being hotly, and necessarily, debated in Britain now. Mrs. Thatcher is being accused the press of an unspeakable offense: choosing war over peace and, then and now, trying to cover it up. The matter will likely move to Parliament.

The gravity of these charges means they cannot be left hanging. In the nuclear age especially, nothing is more important than the matter of how countries involved in disputes go up to, and sometimes past, the teeter point. Everything depends on it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR SEPT. 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Dr. Cook: 'I Bring My Story'
1934: Reich Warned on Sear Mines

LONDON — "Lloyd's Weekly News" [on Sept. 5] contains an interview with Dr. F.A. Cook, signed Philip Gibbs, which reads in part: I went up to him and said: "Dr. Cook, I believe." He said: "I guess you're the first Englishman to bring me a greeting." "What evidence can you bring?" I said. "To show that you have actually reached the North Pole." He answered: "The same proofs as every other explorer. I bring my story. Do you doubt that?" He had taken a series of observations from 85 degrees to the Pole. These observations, he said, were sufficient to prove his claim. I said: "Then you have these records with you?" He had not lost them but had sent most of his books to America from Greenland.

PARIS — A clear warning that the French government will not give up the Suez mines until the Reich has agreed upon their reparation price and has paid it in full — in the event the Saarlanders opt for return to Germany at the January [1935] referendum — is contained in a memorandum addressed to the general secretary of the League of Nations by Foreign Minister Louis Barthou, which was published in Paris [on Sept. 4]. Furthermore, the French Foreign Office asks the Council of the League to collaborate at the earliest opportunity with the French and German governments in the negotiation of a settlement on the repurchase price of the mines and methods of payment before the plebiscite takes place.

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The High Frontier? A Rendezvous for Cooperation

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Konstantin Chernenko seems to have moved a step closer to Washington's stance on space weapons talk. He says now that a ban could facilitate other disarmament sessions. It does not amount yet to an offer to renew negotiations on nuclear arms. But it does indicate that Moscow really wants to engage the space issue, despite scheduled U.S. tests of anti-satellite weapons which will make future agreements impossible.

If so, they are right. American proponents of "Star Wars" are intensifying their campaign to the point of challenging all arms control agreements, and especially the treaty against anti-ballistic missiles. They now admit that "removal of some ABM treaty constraints will be necessary to permit America to compete effectively in the strategic defense field," in the words of Colin S. Gray, writing in the fall issue of *Foreign Policy* magazine.

Mr. Gray is a member of the administration's General Advisory Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament and an ardent advocate of what the star-warriors call "exploiting America's advantage in space technology." He argues that the Russians are cheating on existing agreements, and that the administration should "tell the American people that Soviet misbehavior has cast doubt on the wisdom of pursuing arms control."

He represents the hard line, what he says is a major split within the administration over arms control policy." That is an enlightening observation at a time when the president's speeches keep repeating an eagerness to seek agreement.

The dispute, which has long been going on behind the scenes in subtle and sometimes misleading ways, is coming into the open now because scheduled U.S. tests of anti-satellite weapons will make future agreements impossible.

Tests can be verified. Once production starts, inventories cannot be. Anti-satellite weapons can not shoot down missiles, but they are a step toward the needed technology, and they open the door to space combat. Why not? say the High Frontiers. Isn't it better to fight in space than on Earth?

The point, of course, is that the attempt to dominate space militarily is for the purpose of achieving dominion on Earth.

But the effort is an insidious illusion. The whole history of the arms race shows that neither side can stay ahead. The Russians were first in space, but the United States caught up. The United States was first with multiple warheads, and the Russians caught up. The real issue is whether to pour more and more billions down the drain of false security, or to seek mutual restraints.

The allure of seeking a defense against nuclear missiles is undeniable. But there is a big difference between a crash program to put America "ahead," and soberly trying to see what is feasible.

Even High Frontier, the well-funded, energetic think tank that urges space weapons, says in its newsletter that "there has never been nor will there ever be a perfect defense against anything." But it

claims that some defense, whatever the price, will deter the Russians. The Russians say they would match it and add offensive weapons to overcome it. On past performance, they should be believed.

There is one convincing reason to seek the ability to shoot down at least a few strategic missiles. It is to destroy a weapon, even one's own, that might be launched accidentally, or one that a small, maddened power might acquire. This would be in the mutual interest of the United States and the Soviet Union, threatening neither.

But it is not possible for either side to be sure the other isn't trying to steal a march and achieve superiority, if the effort for this capacity is competitive. Only a joint program could give guarantees.

That kind of Soviet-American cooperation can only be envisaged in the present climate. Therefore it would be better to accept a ban, or at least a moratorium, on testing of all space weapons while the chance for verification still exists. This would not foreclose future development of missile defense, if it works, when a better atmosphere might make a joint program thinkable.

In such an atmosphere, the fear of war between the superpowers would be reduced in any case. Then they could move on to seek what both say they want: agreements to assuage peace.

Meanwhile, blocking a whole new dimension of the arms race would ease tensions. If Mr. Reagan means what he says, he can end this split in his administration now and push for an accord against space weapons before it is too late.

The New York Times.

Afghanistan: Inchng Toward a Political Solution

By Brij Khindaria

GENEVA — A promising new pattern of events is emerging in Afghanistan and Pakistan that would give Tamils more power. Ideas like that are the essential corollary to combating terrorism. Translating them into reality could spare Sri Lanka a civil war. If American diplomacy can help with a discreet nudge, so much the better.

making process in Geneva despite being surprised and shaken by Soviet-backed "Afghan" attacks against their own people.

Another conciliatory gesture was the recent discreet Pakistani government decision to start dispersing Afghan refugees away from tribal areas near its northwestern frontier with Afghanistan to parts of southern Pakistan and the Punjab. One reason for this is that some Afghan tribal chieftains are buying too much property in Pakistan's North-West Frontier province with money siphoned off from U.S. aid dollars.

This format was the next best thing to direct talks. At the three previous meetings in Geneva since 1982, the delegations came on separate days to meet Mr. Cordovez. The last session in 1983 was marked by such discord that the fragile line of communication appeared to have been broken immediately.

This time the atmosphere was businesslike and there was agreement in principle to meet again in February 1985, after the swearing-in of the new U.S. president. Pakistan continued the peace-

process in Geneva despite being surprised and shaken by Soviet-backed "Afghan" attacks against their own people.

But the demand reflects a significant change in tactics. For the first time the resistance leaders are giving serious attention to organizing themselves as a political force to protect their interests in a negotiated settlement. They appear to recognize that they will never become strong enough militarily to drive Soviet forces out of Afghanistan.

The Soviets and the Karmal regime are also changing tactics.

Soviet self-confidence appeared to be shaken by this summer's painful military setbacks in the Panjshir Valley; despite heavy losses, they failed to secure the valley for the Karmal regime. The Soviets are now giving Mr. Karmal more leeway to try to win the cooperation of the belligerent tribes and feudal fiefdoms that have so successfully harassed their forces for so long.

A political solution to the Soviet occupation that leaves Pakistan and Afghanistan less dependent on their respective superpower mentors may not please everybody, but it would have the merit of alleviating the suffering of the Afghan people.

International Herald Tribune

Sterling and the EMS: It's Time to Join the System

By Giles Merritt

year U.K. budget wrangle is tantalizingly close to settlement. London could use full EMS membership to pledge its faith in the Community. There has been so much bitterness that such a small gesture would go a long way in the eyes of the other nine.

There is also the view, shared by a number of EC capitals, that the EMS exchange rate mechanism is only part of the story. If Britain, bringing with it the City of London and its expertise in financial services, were part of the EMS, monetary Europe would be much stronger. And in time of trouble on the exchange markets, the pound would be less volatile and less disruptive to other EMS currencies.

On top of these points comes the wider argument that sterling's membership in the EMS would hasten the day when Europe could "de-couple" its monetary policies from those of America. Such talk is partly a reaction to the Reagan administration's fiscal policies, which is to say that the pound is unsustainably weak against the mark. But in between it maintained that sterling was far too strong for the EMS. In the winter of 1980, after the March 1979 launch of the system, sterling was being pushed to new heights by North Sea oil revenues. The EMS countries were told in effect that it would not be fair to them to link their currencies to the pound.

It is never quite clear whether Treasury mandarins believe their own words, but few of the continental Europeans do. They assume cor-

rectly that these arguments are excuses for a deep-seated British mistrust of binding currency alignments.

"It's remarkable," says Peter Ludlow, a former British expert on the EMS, "an spokesman of British for a policy that control of our affairs could not be shared with others. What shall we do for the nine, even though they end up losing so much time there?"

Influential people in Whitehall, the City and even the Bank of England share Mr. Ludlow's opinion that sterling would be bound within the disciplines of the EMS. Last year a House of Lords committee found that EMS membership would benefit Britain. Yet Mrs. Thatcher's government remains a closed subject.

International Herald Tribune

mass burial grounds. It is no wonder that Haitians end up in dilapidated boats to come into the United States.

The elite live in luxurious mansions, holding military aid to Haiti's government. That is a start, but more drastic action is needed to reverse the tragic conditions of the country.

During the past year I worked with Haitian poor as a volunteer physician. I routinely saw children die from starvation and young adults from tuberculosis. The few who were not tetanus, polio and malaria. I did my best to patch up the young men beaten by the favorite weapon of the Tonton Macoute secret police, a club with a protruding nail. I cried when I saw the piles of freshly dead babies to be taken to

Let's Leave The Debates To Debaters

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Journalists have no business trying to stage-manage any aspect of the campaign we are covering. That is obvious. But it is also well understood that rules are meant to be broken, and this is one I want to break.

I plead indulgence to make the case to those now negotiating the terms and conditions of the 1984 presidential debates — and not modified joint press conferences. Specifically, I urge that, rather than have journalists question the candidates, the candidates question each other.

The voters are interested in seeing Ronald Reagan face off against Walter Mondale and George Bush face off against Geraldine Ferraro. Anybody who distracts from this natural focus of attention, cluttering up the stage, ought to be removed.

There is a function for a moderator who introduces the candidates, explains the ground rules and enforces them by calling time on an overly lengthy answer. But beyond that there is nothing to do that cannot be done by the candidates themselves. All four are experienced public servants, familiar with the issues and well aware of their differences with their opponents.

There is no basis at all for believing that they cannot put their own cases and challenge their opponents' contentions, as well as anyone.

In terms of drama and viewer interest, the experience of the Democratic primary debates argues powerfully for eliminating the interlocutor of the press. The best moments — the ones that cracked —

Let's Leave
The Debate
To Debaters

By David S. Broder

Brazil Bishops Caution Against Alarm in Debate On Liberation Theology

By Marlise Simons

New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — The hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in Brazil has cautioned church members against being alarmed by the Vatican's criticism of the "theology of liberation" supporting revolutionary change.

At the center of the controversy about this doctrine, for example, are four dissident priests in Nicaragua who are opposing their bishops and participating in the leftist Sandinist government.

The Brazilian National Bishops Conference, attended by 358 bishops and one of the world's largest, issued a statement after the formal publication on Monday of a 36-page Vatican statement attacking the "deviation" of the theology.

The criticism came four days before the start of official Vatican questioning of a leading Brazilian theologian who believes in the disputed doctrine.

Although the conference statement bowed to Rome's authority, it cautioned against "the alarm which surrounds the release of the document," which it said could prevent the statement from being correctly interpreted and hurt the church.

Church sources said many Brazilian bishops believed that the questioning in Rome this week of the Brazilian theologian, the Reverend Leonardo Boff, is a challenge to the position of Brazil's Catholic Church, known for its independent views.

Three leading Brazilian cardinals, who are also the most closely identified with the theology of liberation, will be in Rome this week, coinciding with Father Boff's questioning. They are Cardinal José Lorscheiter, president of conference, Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, archbishop of São Paulo and Cardinal Aloisio Lorscheiter, archbishop of Fortaleza.

Brazil is the most populous Catholic country but also one where the theology of liberation is most widely taught and practiced through about 70,000 Christian "base communities." These groups, with a total of four million members, meet to hold courses or to discuss how to apply the Bible's teachings to life.

The Vatican document, which focused on "Marxist deviations" in

theology of liberation, said the teachings in the base communities offered insufficient preparation in both catechism and theology and did not teach a capacity for discerning Marxist thinking. "In this way, they are accepted by generous men and women without critical judgment," the document said.

Church sources said that some Brazilian bishops had supported a request of Father Boff to be questioned in Brazil rather than in Rome by the Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the congregation that acts as the theological watchdog of the Vatican. When the request was turned down, the sources said, several prelates decided to travel to Rome.

Father Boff, before leaving for Rome, made it clear that he considered he was being summoned by the Vatican and that he was going with reluctance.

In May, he said, he had received a letter requesting him to appear before the Sacred Congregation in Rome.

Noting that his questioning could result in some kind of punishment, Father Boff said that he had asked for a postponement of the meeting because of prior commitments during the summer and that he himself then suggested Sept. 7, Brazilian Independence Day.

In Rome, Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, who is to head the panel questioning Father Boff, and the Vatican document's publication just four days before the hearing was coincidental.

He said Father Boff's hearing would not be a trial but a dialogue called at Father Boff's request.

Vatican Paper Is Welcomed

Catholic leaders in Colombia and Ecuador have welcomed the Vatican document, Reuters reported from Buenos Aires.

The permanent committee of the Colombian episcopate issued a communiqué praising the document Monday, and saying that some theologies of liberation led to the negation of faith.

The Ecuadorian Archbishop Pablos Muñoz of Quito said the document would further unite Latin American churches.

Nicaraguan Opposition Calls Campaign Rigged

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — Riding camouflage-painted army helicopters and white stallions, traditional symbols of Nicaraguan leaders, Daniel Ortega Saavedra is carrying his campaign for the presidency into remote mountain hamlets.

Clemente Guido, one of the presidential candidates opposing the head of the Sandinist ruling council, has trouble getting loudspeakers and tires for his campaign vehicles and must do with pink cardboard for posters.

"So it has been since the official start of Nicaragua's election campaign the beginning of August. Mr. Guido, leader of the Democratic Conservative Party, is one of six opposition candidates contesting the Nov. 4 election.

The campaign for president, vice president and a 90-member legislature is a study in the use — or abuse, in the view of the opposition

— of political power.

"It is very difficult to struggle against an octopus," said Virgilio Godoy Reyes, the presidential candidate of the Independent Liberal Party. "It has many arms."

Critics accuse the Sandinists of using the 8,500 defense committees, called "the eyes and ears of the revolution," and the government bureaucracy, the police and the armed forces to create an atmosphere of intimidation and an organization that virtually guarantee their victory.

Several of the opposition parties contend that the local Sandinist authorities in towns in the provinces routinely harass their campaign workers, sometimes sending mobs to break up their rallies and detain their local party officials for hours.

Mr. Godoy says that his party's youth workers have been drafted in large numbers in several towns because of their support for the independent Liberal Party.

"The greatest obstacle to free elections is the organization the Sandinists have structured, the five years of fear, all those years they have maintained pressure on people," Mr. Guido said.

The Sandinists operate their campaign from plush offices in a large, modern building on a major highway leading out of Managua. Opposition parties work out of generally shabby offices and have to scramble for campaign materials in short supply because of lack of money to import them.

There is a shortage of paint for billboard signs, paper and ink for printing leaflets and tires for campaign vehicles.

The main opposition, a coalition of three parties called the Democratic Coordinator, refused to register for the election because its conditions for free elections were not met. The three parties were stripped of their legal status, denying them and their unofficial presidential candidate, Arturo José Cruz, the right to campaign.

Under the election law approved



N.T. Rama Rao, the dismissed chief minister of Andhra Pradesh, addresses a rally attended by 100,000 people in Bangalore. Posters urge an end to the "dictatorial" reign of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, whose administration dismissed him on Aug. 16.

10 Injured as Hindus, Moslems Clash in Southern India

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — The authorities imposed a curfew Tuesday in most parts of the southern Indian city of Hyderabad after 10 people were stabbed in clashes between Hindus and Moslems, the United News of India reported.

The latest violence broke out late Monday when Moslems attacked a Hindu temple and ran

sacked nearby houses in Hyderabad, about 1,200 kilometers (750 miles) southeast of New Delhi, the news agency said.

The incident set off street battles between the rival religious groups, who attacked each other with knives and stones, the agency reported. It said at least 10 people were hospitalized with stab wounds.

Philippines Storm Toll Rises to 473

The Associated Press

MANILA — The death toll in the typhoon, designated Ike, climbed to 473 Tuesday as government workers and air force planes stepped up rescue and relief work, officials said. It was the worst typhoon to hit the Philippines in 12 years.

Reports compiled from government and private relief offices, including the Red Cross, showed a death toll of 473 covering Surigao del Norte and seven other southern provinces.

The mayor of the provincial capital of Surigao City, Constantino Navarro Jr., was quoted by the Philippine News Agency as saying the death toll in the province could reach 3,000. He estimated that 1,000 people died in the capital.

The agency quoted the mayor as saying that he had allocated 100,000 pesos (\$5,500) for burials.

The weekend typhoon, which packed winds of 185 kilometers per hour (115 mph), left 345 injured and scores missing in the affected provinces, with about 200,000 people homeless, according to relief agencies. A Manila newspaper quoted some government officials as estimating damage at 2 billion pesos (\$111 million).

Indeed Marcos, wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, flew to the stricken areas, which are in the Visayas and Mindanao regions. The presidential palace said she surveyed the extent of destruction and directed the distribution of relief funds.

Mr. Marcos called the typhoon "one of the most severe that the nation has experienced in decades." Appealing for unity at what he called a time of "adversity and crisis," he said, "all attention should be focused on the immediate task that must be borne, the saving of lives, caring of the injured and sick, sheltering of the homeless."

Mr. Hartling said that while the number of IndoChinese refugees in UN-aided camps in Thailand had decreased by 20,000 since his last visit here a year ago, "there remain problems in certain areas, and these will be taken up in my discussions with Thai government officials."

The president warned profiteers and hoarders not to take advantage of the situation, saying the government "will not allow this to happen."

Of the fatalities, 305 have occurred in Surigao del Norte, where a lake in the town of Mainit overflowed, drowning 200 people, the military said. Eighty-two others died in Surigao City and 23 died on Nonoc and Capaya islands off Surigao.

Damage to crops and property was placed at at least \$11 million pesos (\$7.27 million).

South Korean Tolls Rises

The Associated Press

A South Korean government official said Tuesday that flood planning for Seoul would be revised as the toll of dead and missing reached 160 after four days of torrential rain and floods, Reuters reported.

Deputy Construction Minister Lee Kwang Yong said the government would re-examine the city's flood control system. Angry residents who had been evacuated from their homes staged protests Monday, claiming the government and city authorities did nothing to prevent sluice gates from giving way in the banks of the Han River, which passes through the capital.

Relief officials said 114 people were confirmed dead and 46 were missing in landslides, collapsed houses and floods. The heavy rains began Friday and tapered off Monday.

More than 100,000 people were

UN Official in Bangkok For Talks on Refugees

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Paul Hartling, the UN high commissioner for refugees, arrived here Tuesday and said he would hold discussions with Thai officials on "problems in certain areas" concerning IndoChinese refugees in Thailand.

Mr. Hartling said that while the number of IndoChinese refugees in UN-aided camps in Thailand had decreased by 20,000 since his last visit here a year ago, "there remain problems in certain areas, and these will be taken up in my discussions with Thai government officials."

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The Associated Press

N.T. Rama Rao, the dismissed chief minister of Andhra Pradesh, addresses a rally attended by 100,000 people in Bangalore. Posters urge an end to the "dictatorial" reign of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, whose administration dismissed him on Aug. 16.

The latest violence broke out late Monday when Moslems attacked a Hindu temple and ran

Gaston Palewski, Aide To De Gaulle, Dies at 83

The Associated Press

PARIS — Gaston Palewski, 83, a leading administrator and Gaullist politician, ambassador, president of France's Constitutional Council and a noted art historian, died Monday night after a long illness, his family announced.

An expert on 18th and 19th century art, of which he had a major collection, Mr. Palewski led the French effort to aid the city of Florence after the 1966 floods there, and also headed the French committee to aid Venice.

He was a member of the Académie of Beaux Arts and the Institute of France, and from 1974 was director of the intellectual Revue des Deux Mondes. In 1969 he married Violaine de Talleyrand-Périgord.

Arthur Schwartz, Songwriter, Broadway Composer, Dies

NEW YORK (NYT) — Arthur Schwartz, 83, the Broadway songwriter and composer, died Tuesday in New York after suffering a stroke.

Mr. Schwartz is best known for the songs he wrote with the lyricist Howard Dietz — "Dancing in the Dark," "That's Entertainment," "You and the Night and the Music" and Oscar Hammerstein Jr.



Gaston Palewski

sic, "Alone Together" and "If There Is Someone Lovelier Than You," among many others.

Mr. Schwartz's music was heard on and off Broadway from 1926, when he contributed to a revue, "Grand Street Follies," through the 1963 musical "Jennie." His other collaborators included Ira Gershwin, Lorenz Hart, Frank Loesser, Dorothy Fields, Johnny Mercer, Sammy Cahn, E.V. (Vip) Harburg and Oscar Hammerstein Jr.

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INSIGHTS

No Clues in the Case of the Missing Stallion

19 Months After Kidnapping in Ireland, Few Believe the \$13-Million Shergar Is Alive

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

NEWBRIDGE, Ireland — Were William Butler Yeats still living, his passion for Celtic myth and legend would be satisfied by the story of Shergar.

Without even chatting with a bookie or a bookie, Yeats would arrive in County Kildare and sense immediately the absence of the \$13 million stallion who won the 1981 Epsom Derby by the greatest margin in the race's history, then walked off with the Irish Sweeps Derby before being stolen from the Ballymany Stud Farm 18 months ago.

The principal owner of Shergar was the Aga Khan, the spiritual leader of the Ismailis, an Islamic sect with 20 million members, mostly in Africa and the Middle East. The sect used to award the Aga Khan his weight in gold and precious gems every year. He owns homes all over the world and has a passion for Rolls-Royce cars. However, negotiations between the kidnappers and the Shergar syndicate broke down after only four days. All subsequent calls to the police and the stud farm were fraudulent.

Police, press and the public in general are almost unanimously agreed that Shergar is dead. A racehorse is too difficult to hide, they say, too difficult to keep healthy without the care of experts. The prevalent theory is that the kidnappers "put down" Shergar after negotiations reached an impasse. No body or other traces have been found, and, although the police in the nearby town of Naas continue to investigate all leads, the investigation has dwindled away.

Gone Shergar may be, but he is certainly not forgotten. For months after the kidnapping, some Irish and British newspapers maintained full-time "Shergar bureaus." The police and the endless stream of reporters sought out any lead, no matter how preposterous.

There has been widespread speculation that the outlawed Irish Republican Army needed funds to continue its war against British control of Northern Ireland and kidnapped the horse. But the IRA usually claims responsibility for its actions, no matter how violent. Nobody claimed responsibility for the disappearance of Shergar.

Even now there are constant reminders of Shergar, who was marked by a distinctive white blaze and white stockings. He stood at stud for just one season before the kidnapping, and in October four of his offspring will be offered for sale at the Newmarket auction in England. Shergar was extraordinarily fertile, putting 42 of his 44 mares into foal. He was expected to cover 55 mares in his second season at stud. To have a mare serviced by Shergar, the charge was \$75,000, so the kidnapping cost the owners more than \$4 million in fees for 1983 alone.

Shergar's offspring might inherit his capacity for speed and endurance. Had the horse lived as long as the legendary Northern Dancer, who is 23, he would have sired hundreds of foals.

"Shergar was the greatest of animals," said Stan Cosgrove, the stallion's veterinarian and one of 34 partners in the 40-share syndicate. "Not huge. Not overwhelming at first sight. But just the proper muscular structure, great legs, fabulous bones. A perfect racer."

"The kidnapping — it's the first time such a thing has ever happened in this country. I never thought anyone would touch a horse in Ireland. Secretariat may have been a better racehorse, but I don't think Americans would react to his loss the way we Irish did with Shergar. Never in Ireland."

The Kidnapping: The topography of Ireland is much like a shallow bowl. Limestone cliffs ring the lip of the dish and flatlands of peat and meadow lie in the middle. A half-hour's drive west of Dublin, a traveler sees one field after another of horses. The grasses of Kildare have

the color and, to horses fortunate enough to live there, the sweetest of Granny Smith apples. For centuries, horsemen have known that because Ireland's soil is rich in lime, horses bred there develop remarkably sturdy bones, providing the skeletal strength needed to support a thoroughbred's musculature.

The Aga Khan turned down bids as high as \$35 million for Shergar from the Kentucky bloodstock industry. Instead, he preferred to keep the horse in Ireland and reserved six of the 40 shares for himself. In recent years, the Irish tax code has encouraged the breeding industry to compete with the United States and Europe.

BALLYMANY Stud, down the main road from the National Stud, is a well-respected, 220-acre (356-kilometer) part of the industry. The Aga Khan and his fellow shareholders

wanted a ransom of \$2.6 million. They said they would kill him and his family if he dared call the Irish police, the Garda. With those instructions firmly understood, the kidnappers dumped Mr. Fitzgerald on the road and sped off. He was frightened, lost. Finally, after realizing he was in Kilcock, about 20 miles north of Ballymany, Fitzgerald (telephoned his brother Des, who drove him back to the farm. Mr. Fitzgerald and his wife, Ghislain Dorian, the French stud manager, who lived nearby, Mr. Fitzgerald warned

that with Mr. Fitzgerald an hour later,

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ITT

ARTS / LEISURE

Venice Keeps Its Best Films for Last

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune

VENICE — The Venice Film Festival, after a lackluster start, appears to have been guarding its treasures, such as they are, for last

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NASDAQ National Market Price

Sept. 4

Kuwaiti Confirms Oil Discovery

SCDV
Paul

Reuters
KUWAIT—A Kuwaiti official confirmed Tuesday the discovery of large new oil deposits. Diplomatic sources had said earlier that the discoveries could prolong the life of the country's reserves to 250 years at present rates of production.

Faisal Kasmawi of the National Oil Company's exploration section was quoted in the newspaper al-Watan as saying: "The company has found new huge oil deposits, which are bigger than present ones." It was not clear whether he meant that the discoveries contained more oil than all present reserves or that they were larger than the biggest individual deposits found previously.

"The discovery of the new oil will extend the life of reserves a long time," he said.

Baldwin Says Sale Of Unit Unlikely

101

NEW YORK — Baldwin-United Corp. said Tuesday it does not expect the proposed sale of its Empire Savings, Building & Loan Association of Denver to Peter Kiewit Sons Inc. to be completed.

The company, which has been reorganizing under bankruptcy laws, said the Federal Home Loan Bank Board did not approve Kiewit's application by Aug. 31, the date specified for termination.

**Tuesday's
AMEX
Closing**

Vol. at 6 P.M. 5,000,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 4,970,000

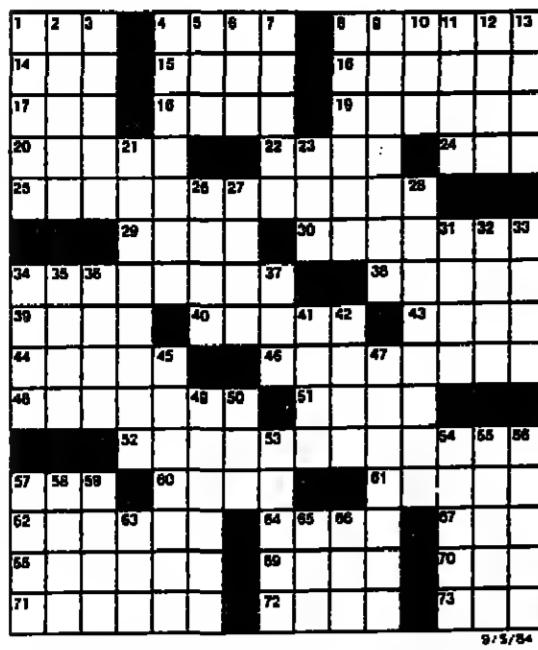
Tables include the nationwide prices

Tuesday's
AMEX
Closing

Vol. of 6 P.M. 5,000,000
 Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 4,700,000

Tables include the nationwide prices
 up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock		Div. Yld. PE	Stk. 100s	High Low	Close Qtr. Chg/Ch	12 Month High Low Stock		Div. Yld. PE	Stk. 100s	High Low	Close Qtr. Chg/Ch	12 Month High Low Stock		Div. Yld. PE	Stk. 100s	High Low	Close Qtr. Chg/Ch	
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ACROSS

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- 15 Medal
- 16 Former Mideast leader
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- 18 Score for Gretzky
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- 24 Ogle
- 25 Golden-winged Warbler
- 26 Succulent plant
- 30 Site of Dakar
- 34 Blackbirds
- 38 Roman official
- 39 Connection
- 40 Cocktails, e.g.
- 43 Fruit of the blackthorn
- 44 Neighbor of Rome
- 48 Extinct diver
- 49 Malaysian city
- 51 Suffix with Bob or Johnson
- 52 Large swallow
- 57 Pelid
- 60 Pipe cement

DOWN

- 1 Diamond Jim
- 2 Posh show
- 3 "Like I,"
- 4 Loos autobiography
- 5 Poundscale ingredient
- 6 Epoch
- 7 Alabama city
- 8 Make wild
- 9 "Blue Angel," actress's first name
- 10 Greek letter
- 11 Presque — Bay
- 12 Depend
- 13 Highlanders' language
- 21 Chukchee
- 23 Painters' measures

New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Henn Arnold and Bob Lee

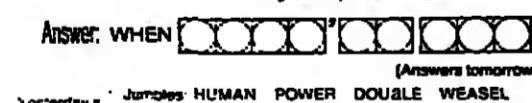


Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



WHEN IS THE CHEAPEST TIME TO PHONE YOUR FRIENDS BY LONG DISTANCE?

Answer: WHEN (ANSWER TOMORROW)



YEUFLER



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: WHEN

Yesterday's Jumble: HUMAN POWER DOUBLE WEASEL. Answer: What Eve said when Adam asked whether she still loved him—WHO ELSE?

Answer: WHEN

(Answers tomorrow)

Answer: WHEN

